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of Greek economic conditions (see preface) would seem a natural counterpart to this book, and even if having less novelty will certainly be instructive. Economic theories least of all theories grow up *in vacuo*.

JAMES BONAR.

*Five hundred practical questions in economics. For use in secondary schools.* By a special committee of the New England History Teachers' Association. (Boston: Heath. 1916. 25c.)

### Economic History and Geography

*Readings in the Economic History of the United States.* By ERNEST LUDLOW BOGART and CHARLES MANFRED THOMPSON. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1916. Pp. xxvii, 853. \$2.80.)

Students of economics in general will find this book useful as a guide to material if not a small storehouse of data, as will also those college classes in American economic history for which it is primarily designed. The material here gathered into convenient compass, though filling 850 pages, is virtually all drawn from contemporary sources, largely official documents and accounts of investigators and observers; and illustrates conditions in this country regarding such main points as agriculture, manufactures, the tariff, transportation, money, banking, the labor movement, and population.

A comparison with Callender's *Selections from the Economic History of the United States, 1765-1860*, shows that this later collection of readings is by no means a duplicate of the former. The present volume covers wider ground, as it traces the main lines of economic development from the beginning of colonization to the present. The greatest emphasis is laid on the period between 1808 and 1860, over one half the book being devoted to that, and one quarter each to the years before and the years since. Though of necessity some references here are the same as in Professor Callender's book, yet for the most part Dr. Bogart and Dr. Thompson have included an impressive number of different readings and have made a different emphasis. For instance, the fourteen texts illustrating the westward movement, 1817-1860, are all drawn from other sources than those in Callender's on the same topic; again, four documents are devoted to the matter of paper money during the Revolutionary period where the earlier book gives one.

A rare paper (p. 26) concerning the British system of granting

lands (1773), taken from the Earl of Dartmouth MSS., is especially noteworthy. Exigencies of space probably required that only half a page be given to such an important business as the fur trade. The whole is outlined and edited with admirable definiteness. Each text is preceded by a brief, illuminating note that gives the setting of the article; and the thing to be learned from each article is made the heading for the selection rather than the title of the book from which it is taken, a device that will prove helpful to the undergraduate mind, at least.

The task of selection, as the authors say in the preface, was the great difficulty. To show how well this has been met, one may cite the four readings on trusts: "The Tendency to Consolidation, 1901," from the report of the Industrial Commission; "The Causes of Consolidation, 1901," by the Commissioner of Corporations; "The Alleged Advantages of Combination, 1897," from the report of a joint committee of the New York legislature; "Effects of Industrial Combinations upon Prices and Wages, 1900," by J. W. Jenks, in a bulletin of the Department of Labor.

There is an excellent index. No bibliography has been included as the footnotes furnish all necessary information.

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*La Legislacion Inmobiliaria Tunecina.* By ERNESTO QUESADA. (Buenos Aires: Academia de Derecho Y Ciencias Sociales. 1915. Pp. 867.)

This work is so important that, although a review of it in the proper sense is out of the question, from lack of space and its method of treatment, it should be called to the attention of students of the subject. The book is the first of a proposed series of about twenty volumes intended to give the results of an examination of the land tenure systems of countries which have adopted the Torrens system of registration. The investigation was undertaken by Professor Quesada on commission from the Argentinian government in order to lay a foundation for land reform in Argentina. The purposes were both fiscal and economic: to secure a system of easier transfer, better adapted to taxation; and also to furnish a better basis of land credit, and lower the rates of interest on mortgages.

Professor Quesada set out with characteristic thoroughness to make the inquiry world wide and complete. In preparation for